complete one, the more modem forms as usual being the more deficient in numbers of teeth.

123.—Anterior aspect of ,£ht femur of Rhinoceros *(Rhinoceros indicujs}.* x •£„

The dorso-lumbar vertebrae are as a rule twenty-three; but the extinct Titanotheres are again an exception; for, at least in *Titanotherium,,* there are but twenty of these vertebrae—an Artiodactyle character. The femur has a third trochanter. There are so few recent Peiissodactyles that an enumeration of the distinguishing characters of the viscera may very probably be useless for purposes of classification. But the living genera at any rate are to be separated from the living Axtiodactyles by the invariable simplicity of the stomach coupled with a very large and saceulated caecum. The liver is simple and not much broken up into lobes, and the gall-bladder is always absent. The brain is well convoluted. The teats are in the inguinal region. The placenta in this group is of the diffused kind.

The living Perissodactyles belong to three types only, indeed to three genera only (in the estimation of most), which are the Horses, Tapirs, and ^Rhinoceroses,

But taking into account the extinct forms, they may be divided primarily (according to Professor Osbom) into the four following groups :—(1) Titanotherioidea, including but one family,, Titanotheriidae; (2) Hippoidea, including the families Equidae and Palaeotheriidae; (3) Tapiroidea, with two families, Tapiridae and Lophiodontidae ; and (4) Khinocerotoidea with families Hyraeodontidae, Amynodontidae, and Rhinocerotidae. It is conceivable, according to the same writer, that the Ghalicotheres (here treated of as a separate sub-order, Ancylopoda) should be added to the Perissodactyle series.

Fam. 1. Equidae.—This family, which includes the living Horse, Zebras, and Asses, as well as a

number of extinct genera agreeing with those types in structure, may be defined by the possession of but one functional toe, the two lateral ones being mere splints, or but little more. The molax teeth are hypselodjont, and